

Vicksburg Herald. The most important question before the Southern people is the tariff. It will, in all probability, come up for revision in Congress, and the cotton States should be a unit for a tariff for revenue only. If they are, the fight will be gained, and millions and millions of dollars saved annually to our people. The cotton States alone cannot gain this great boon, but if they are united they will secure enough aid in the North and West, and in the great city of New York, to control Congress on this vital question.

Taking into consideration the importance of this question, one would think our people would be alive to it, and insist on knowing the tariff views of all candidates for Congress. But such is not the case. With the exception of Major Barksdale, who, we are glad to say, is outspoken for a tariff for revenue only, we have not heard one expression from the candidates. All the interest in this question has been in our section in sentiment. In Districts where there are Independents there is great excitement, but not about questions of material benefit to the people.

We do trust the voters will make all candidates, Democrats, Republicans or Independents, express themselves fully, and if they are not in favor of taking the unjust, burdensome tariff load off the agricultural interests of the country, beat them.

Our Present Tariff.

Our present tariff laws are an abomination and a stench in the nostrils of all honest men. They are so complex, bungling and conflicting that there are now pending in the Federal courts of the country more than forty thousand suits; brought, some by the Government against importers to recover duties claimed to have been neglected by the custom officers, and some by the importers to recover back from the Government alleged excesses of duties exacted at the custom-house and paid under protest.

Such is the chaotic condition of the minute and stupid refinement of the statutes, that the oldest importers and the most expert collectors of customs are alike at fault as to what they mean, and lawyers and judges are equally unable to interpret them. The whole absurd, oppressive and unjust system should be swept away, and a simple valorem tariff erected, having for its one sole and single purpose the raising of just enough money to defray the expenses of a government economically administered.

FORBURY, bribery and corruption attend the Federal party.

The President has a pretension that he will not live out his term.

The Democracy of New York shake hands over the nomination of Governor Cleveland.

Some one has aptly said that the proverb is the wisdom of many and the wit of one.

GRATITUDE, Walpole described, as a hope of future benefits based upon a lively sense of past favors.

The great equinoctial gale spread disaster along the Atlantic seaboard from the Carolina's to New England.

PETER COOPER has finished an autobiography, which not only describes the main incidents in his life, but also the author's views on religion, banking and politics.

JOHN SHERMAN, the whilom Secretary of the Treasury, and present leader of the party of "great moral ideas," declares that anything that will beat the Democratic party is "justifiable in law and in morals."

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VOLUME XLV.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

As a matter of interest to lawyers, we give below the synopsis of a decision rendered by Judge Hill last February in the case of George Chapman v. George Lemon et al., in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississippi. The facts appearing of record were briefly these: Chapman, a citizen of New York, owned a storehouse and land in Clinton, Hinds county, Mississippi, which was occupied by B. L. Todd as tenant. In March 1880 the property was sold for non-payment of State and county taxes for 1879, when the State became the purchaser. In March 1881 Lemon, Coleman and Lewis purchased from the State, and brought an action of ejectment in the Circuit Court of Hinds county against the tenant Todd to recover possession of the premises. Todd notified Chapman of the action, but made no defense and judgment by default was entered in favor of plaintiffs.

Chapman then filed his bill in the United States Circuit Court to cancel the tax deeds and judgment in ejectment as clouds upon his title, alleging that for various irregularities the tax sale was void.

Defendants demurred to the bill, by means of which it was urged that apart from our State statute, the owner of land out of possession could not file a bill to remove clouds, but that the remedy was by action of ejectment, and that the State statute could not confer jurisdiction on the Federal courts in such cases.

The bill was concluded by the judgment in ejectment against the tenant. It was also urged that the tax sale was valid. The other facts necessary to be understood are given below.

In a lengthy opinion in which the authorities are reviewed, Judge Hill overruled the demurrer and held that the bill showed a proper case for relief, deciding substantially as follows:

1. State Legislatures cannot affect the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States by any act, and the Federal courts may be enforced according to the general principles of equity practice and by bill tied thereon, when there is jurisdiction of the parties and the subject-matter.

2. A failure to comply with proceedings subsequent to a tax sale, intended to give the owner an opportunity to redeem, does not constitute a forfeiture of the land, but is a mere defect in the proceedings, which may be corrected by a bill to set aside the sale, and to give the owner an opportunity to redeem.

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JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1882.

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HARVEY'S SCOUTS.

(FROM CLAIRBORNE'S HISTORY OF MISSISSIPPI—VOL. II.)

ADDITION HARVEY.

Captain of the Scouts, was born in Holmes county, Miss., 1837. Graduated at Chapel Hill, N. C., afterwards in the law department of the University, Lebanon, Tenn., 1859, and settled in Canton, Miss., to practice his profession. In 1861, when the trouble between North and South became imminent, he volunteered in a company commanded by Joseph R. Davis, then a member of the Confederate army. The company was ordered to Pensacola, Fla., where they remained twelve months, and was there mustered out. On his return home, Capt. Lockett and himself raised a company of cavalry, of which the former was elected captain and himself 1st Lieut. They joined Col. Wirt Adams' regiment, then in the northern part of the State. In 1862, the company was attached to the attention of the Federal officers, and was frequently detached on secret expeditions demanding intelligence, activity and nerve. His reports were so useful and reliable, that he was soon retired from other duty and permanently detailed with twenty-five picked men from Adams' Brigade, for special service.

Adams' Brigade was soon ordered to the southern section of the State, and camped near Port Gibson. Harvey and his men were sent to raid the Federal railroads, and to capture the trains. On one occasion Lieut. Harvey was informed that the enemy, camped on the northern side of Big Black, were making the habit of crossing the river. He dismounted his men, concealed them under the cliffs and captured several squads. These were, of course, missed at their camp, and a company of cavalry was sent to reconnoiter and fell into the same trap. They, however, refused to surrender, and Harvey opened fire, killing several of the enemy. He pursued the others into camp, creating quite a panic by the suddenness of the charge. Finding he had charged into a brigade, he calmly retreated without passing to apologize or say good bye.

One day Lieut. Harvey was riding leisurely along the public road near Big Black, when he was overtaken by a man on horseback, who called on him to follow. He followed, and found himself in front of ten mounted negro troops, who had just crossed the river to "get out of the land." Giving the word to his men, he charged right into these men, who, of course, were not prepared for such a sudden attack. Harvey, with his men, captured several of the negroes, and passed several of the fugitives, who had fled from the camp. The only one who escaped, as soon as he crossed the river, wheeled and fired a parting shot at the Lieut. and his men, who had just left their camp, and seized his horse.</